REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,779.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1874. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 48 / For Six Months...Rs. 25} Postage Extra.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	2½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CHALDEA," 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Lewis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th Jan. 1874, at 4 P.M.

January 1874.		January 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leaves Tuticorin	18
„ Rutnagherry	11	„ Colombo	19
„ Vingorla	11	„ Galle	20
„ Goa	12	„ Negapatam	23
„ Carwar	1	„ Madras	25
„ Mangalore	13	„ Coconada	27
„ Cannanore	14	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Bimlipatam	30
„ Calicut	15	„ Gopanlpore	30
„ Beypore	15	„ False Point	31
„ Cochin	16		
„ Alleppy	16	Arrives at CALCUTTA	2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from Madras, and through rates arranged at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nellegherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by Land. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHARRIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gayer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

Jan. 1874.		Feb. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	4
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Guadur	21	„ Fao	4
„ Muscat	23	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bahrein	6
„ Linga	27	„ Linga	11
„ Bushire	29	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Koweit	31	„ Muscat	15
„ Fao	31	„ Guadur	17
„ Mahomerah	31	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	Feb. 1	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Fair Season despatch a Steamer to Nurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 9th January 1874 at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th January 1874 at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P. Commander J. R. Gayer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

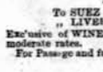
Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at SURAWUL, PORE-BUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following STEAMERS will have DESPATCH as under :—

S. S. "TIMOU" during February.
S. S. "STRATHCLYDE" during March.

They are both fast Steamers, and have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ ..... Rs. 300
„ LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500

Exclusive of WINES, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. of GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£1	Including Wines. Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY and WATCHES, MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches recommending these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold	Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
„	Ear-rings	„ £ 1 10 to £10
„	Lockets	„ £ 1 0 to £20
„	Suites	„ £10 10 to £50
„	Chains	„ £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem	Bracelets	from £10 to £100
„	Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
„	Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
„	Rings	from £ 5 to £500
„	Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON ARCADE, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 12th January, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 Tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain W. Soames, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 13th January 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,809 tons and 450 H.P.,) will be despatched at above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 10th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	Rs. 350

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Dhoondirajee Vinayeck Bewalker, and on account of the Mortgagor, Doctor Bhow Dajee, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the following property, viz. :—

All that cert or piece or parcel of land or ground, called or known by the name of Motty Churnee, together with large bungalow, outhouses and stables standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Girgaum Road, without the fort walls, in the island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bholeshwer, now and formerly in the occupation of the said Doctor Bhow Dajee, containing by admeasurement 5,350 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east on said Girgaum Road, on the western side the Christian Burial Ground, on the north by the wall of the cert or ground now or lately belonging to Luxooman Hurrichand, and on the south by an cert now or lately belonging to Nanabhoy Nowrojee Sett, and which piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 45 of Pension Tax, and which said messuage, tenement, stable and building are assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under No. 115.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at his room, No 7, Meadow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand circular front single-horse Miniature Broughsan, painted dark green, lined to match in perfect order, by Biddlecombe.

One second-hand Malvern Dog-cart with lamps in good order.

Two handsome new boat-shaped small Open Carriages, painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match, indepture for one or pair.

One English-built nearly new, light Mail Phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, by Willson Cole.

Also

A first-class new light Office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson.

One ditto self-driving Phaeton.

HARNESSES.

Just Received for Sale.

A batch of Plated and Brass Mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harnesses, newly made, neat and plain, with round brown reins ; also few pairs of Steel Pole Chains.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 8th January 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MATCHES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock p.m., at their room, Meadow Street, No. 40.—

On account of the concerned ex Alnwick Castle :—

V C—1—1 Case double Crown Matches.
V B—46, 48, 64—2 Cases double sizes Matches.
V B—115—1 single size Matches.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

8th January 1874.

WANTED.

AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN, having a large and influential connection in the Punjaub, would be glad to UNDERTAKE an AGENCY for the SALE of IRON, WINES, &c., &c. Address, "AGENCY," Umritsur, Punjaub, N. W. P.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. DAVID E. GOSTLING in our Firm CEASED on the 31st ultimo.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st, Jan. 1874.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned has THIS DAY commenced practice as an ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER. He is prepared to make Designs for Iron Bridges, Civil and Public Buildings, to advise and arbitrate on Professional Matters, and to make Final Measurements and Accounts of Contract Works.

DAVID E. GOSTLING, C.E.,
Fellow Royal Inst. Brit. Architects
Office, National Bank Building, Bombay, 1st Jan. 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for certain ALTERATIONS and REPAIRS in one of the ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE BUILDINGS. Plans and Specification of Works may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, at the Office of the Undersigned, to whom the Tenders are to be sent on or before the 9th inst. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

DAVID E. GOSTLING, C.E.,
Fellow, Royal Inst. Brit. Architects.

National Bank Building, Bombay, 2nd Jan. 1874.

CATTLE EPIDEMIC IN BOMBAY.—LIQUID CHLORALUM, the discovery of Professor GAMGEE, can be relied on to render innocuous all infectious matter, for purifying STABLES, COWSHEDS, PIGSTIES, &c., and to prevent the spread of the disease to healthy animals.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
R. L. SOUTHERN & CO.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited.)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The DIRECTORS have fixed the 1st day of January 1874 as being the last day on which applications for SHARES in the above named Society will be received from Residents in Bombay, the time for Mofussil Residents is extended to the 15th of that month. It is important therefore that those who contemplate applying for Shares should take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

By Order,
C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Co-operative Society, Limited.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.
Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,
C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of ELECTRICITY,
as applied to the noble recreation of
BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention all mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions he is standing near.*

The Machine itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the Electric Marker and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as pop l r with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England, and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the Electric Marking, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly ; meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The Markers can be seen in full work, and full particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 10th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain G. C. Burne, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 7th January 1874.

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE

ARE PERFORMING NIGHTLY TO CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

THE SECOND WEEK
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1874,
THE GREAT
MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE
WILL APPEAR IN
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3	Gallery	Re. 1
Stalls	„ 2	Pit	As. 8

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS.

Doors open at 8, Performance to commence at 9 o'clock P.M., precisely.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
(For Families and Schools)
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1874.

Performance to Commence at 3 o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.

ALBUM OF STARS VARIETY TROUPE.

NOTICE ! NOTICE !

IN consequence of the Victoria Theatre having been engaged for a Native Performance to-night, the ALBUM of STARS VARIETY TROUPE WILL NOT PERFORM THIS EVENING, but WILL RE OPEN TO-MORROW NIGHT, FRIDAY, 9th January in an entirely new Programme, with novelties that will render this place of amusement the most attractive in Bombay for pleasure-seekers.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

First Seats 3 Rs. Second do. 2. Third do. 1. Fourth do. 8 As.

Tickets can be had at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., and at Wm. SMITH'S Apollo Refreshment Rooms. Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance commence 9 o'clock punctually.

TO LET, the FERNERY, Government Gate Road, Parell, lately vacated by R. Knight, Esq. For Rent and particulars apply to

A. F. SOUNDY,
Hummum Street.

NOTICE.—A HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 15th January 1874, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Trustees,
JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 7th January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. MURIEL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS at the Bunders.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Charterers, s.s. Muriel.

THE NEW CLOCK-BAROMETER,

COMPRISING CLOCK, BAROMETER, AND THERMOMETER IN ONE CASE. VERY USEFUL AND A HANDSOME ORNAMENT.

Price..... Rs. 40.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SALOON RIFLES, Tranter's patent, B. L.,

C. F., 380 bore, self-extracting	Rs. 75 0
TRANTER'S REVOLVERS, 5 chamber B. L., C. F., 380 bore	„ 50 0
COLT'S POCKET REVOLVER, 4 chamber B. L., 410 bore, in case	„ 65 0
COLT'S DERRINGER PISTOL, Breech-loading	„ 25 0
SALOON PISTOL, Tranter's B. L. C. F., to take Eley's Bulletted Caps, No. 1, 2 or 3	„ 25 0
ELEY'S CENTRAL FIRE CARTRIDGES, per 100 Rs. 8-8-8 and	„ 6 0
ELEY'S BULLETTED CAPS, per 100 Rs. 1, 2 and	„ 3 0
RIMFIRE CARTRIDGES, for DERRINGER PISTOL AND REVOLVER, per 100	„ 5 8

THACKER VINING, & Co.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Offices on TUESDAY, the 20th January 1874, at half-past 2 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Sanction to be asked to the permanent maintenance of the Northbrook Gardens.
2. Sanction to be asked to the appointment of Col. Moyle as Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens.
3. Sanction to be asked to the payment as recommended by the Town Council to Father Cassati of the Roman Catholic Bishop, amounting to Rs. 11,409-13-6 on account of expenditure incurred at Sewree Cemetery. (The outlay of Rs. 172-15-1 incurred by the Municipality for work done in the Cemetery to be deducted from the above amount.)
4. Application from Bhasker Ramchunderjee, formerly gardener to the Agri Horticultural Society, praying that a pension be granted to him ; together with the Resolution of the Town Council recommending that under the special circumstances of the case a pension of Rs. 40 per mensem be granted to the applicant from the 23rd June 1871, the date of his discharge by Mr. Crawford.
5. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copy of Mr. Hewlett's Reports on the Census of the Town and Island of Bombay, in 1872.
6. Letter from Secretary Town Council, submitting a list of re-appropriations in the Budget grants, recommended by the Town Council for auction by the Corporation.
7. A list of charges on account of the Budget grants of 1872 paid from 1st Nov. to 31st December 1873 will be submitted by the Municipal Commissioner.
8. Memo from the Chief Secretary to Government, forwarding copy of a letter to Surgeon Major John Lumsdaine, appointing him member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Town Council, vice Dr. T. G. Hewlett, resigned.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Chairman of the Corporation.

Bombay, 7th January 1874.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st December 1873, Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Offices will be REMOVED to No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, lately vacated by Messrs. Remmie, Scovell, and Co. All Communications, Parcels, and Cases should be addressed in full as follows :—KING, KING & Co., Army Agents, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from	Rs. 30 to Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES „	50 to 3,000
CLOCKS „	15 to 150
MUSICAL BOXES „	15 to 300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CARE FULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,.....8s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. Queen's do. .....8s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at	6	0	....	12	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6	0	....	7	10
12 Table Forks	40 „ at	6	0	....	12	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6	0	....	7	10
2 Gravy Spoons	11 „ at	6	0	....	3	6
1 Soup Ladle	11 „ at	6	0	....	3	6
4 Sauce ditto	12 „ at	6	0	....	3	18
4 Salt Spoons				....	2	2
12 Tea ditto	14 „ at	6	0	....	4	11
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				....	1	5
					£57	14

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and shipping Expenses are charged.

Tea ditto admitted to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE A

GRAND POPULAR CONCERT

ON

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9TH,

BEING POSITIVELY HER

LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY,

ASSISTED BY

Mrs. SMYTHE and Signor SUSINI.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. DUET.....Lucia.....*Donizetti.*
Mrs. Smythe and Signor Susini.
2. BALLAD ...Waiting .....*Millard.*
Mrs. Smythe.
3. SOLO .....Pianoforte : Andante with Allegretto from the Sonata "Nelphes ultra" introducing the air "Life let us cherish" .....*Woelfl.*
Madame Arabella Goddard.
4. ARIA .....Nabucco .....*Verdi.*
Signor Susini.
5. SONG .....Come to the Dance .....*Henrion.*
Mrs. Smythe.

PART SECOND.

1. SOLO .....Pianoforte : Caprice "Salle Onde" .....*Jules di Sivrai.*
Madame Arabella Goddard.
2. ARIA .....Comique Gazza Ladra .....*Rossini.*
Signor Susini.
3. BALLAD ...Only for Thee .....*Linley.*
Mrs. Smythe.
4. SOLO .....Pianoforte : "Prayer" from Rossini's Grand Opera of "Mose in Egito" .....*Thalberg.*
Madame Arabella Goddard.
5. DUO .....Elisir d'Amore (by desire) .....*Donizetti.*
Mrs. Smythe and Signor Susini.

Conductor :—Signor G. INZOLI.

Box Plan open at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where Seats may be secured and Tickets obtained for all parts of the Hall.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR THIS LAST CONCERT.

RESERVED SEATS..... Rs. 3 | FAMILY TICKET (to admit three)..... Rs. 6
UNRESERVED CHAIRS..... Rs. 1.

Doors open at 5 p.m. Concert to commence at 5-30 p.m. Carriages may be ordered for 7 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Family Tickets can only be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., and Ticket Holders will be admitted at 4-45 p.m.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER,

AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS ;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS ;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN ;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS ;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS ;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

WHEELER AND WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,

IN ADDITION TO

THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT

FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA

HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF

"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"

UPON THE

HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,

PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and his was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table.....Rs. 165
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table „ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table „ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case „ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. „ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. „ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. „ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished „ 165

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS !

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate* of

"WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona.....Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat.....Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore.....Baboo Moheshunder Chatterjee.

NOTICES.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undert

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JANUARY.

EXCHANGE on London has advanced, and business has been done at the higher rates given in our quotations. At the same time both buyers and sellers are disposed to wait the result of to-day's sales of Council drafts.

Government Securities are unaltered, and very little business done.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¼d. to 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¼d. to 10 13/32d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 3/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10¼d. to 3/16d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99/d.
Do demand	100¼d.
On Madras 30 days' sight	99/
Do. demand	1 per
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 224.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	109½
Four & half per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	114½
Do. Do. Market Rate	114½
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	½ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	4 " "
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4 per cent
Fixed Loans on	do. to 3 months'	5½ "
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ "
Do.	on Merchandise	7½ "
Cash Credit	do. to 3 months'	6½ "
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ "
Do.	do.	7½ "
Bank Bills		6½ "
Mercantile Paper		8 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-13
Carolus	" 236
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Francs	" 236
Bar silver	" 107½
Gold Leaf	" 17-2½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	" 17 ½
Australian Gold 100 touch	" 17

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

DURING the morning the Lorne, steamer, accepted £2-15-0, wheat and cotton. The Atholl booked 2,500 bales at £2-16-3, and the Cyradoe reslet at the same rate. Later in the afternoon a stand was made for higher rates, and at £2-17-6 the market closes firm. Sail improving enquiry, and the Benefactress booked 4,900 bales at £2-7-6.

London	Cotton	
	Cases	No ship
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships "	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	
	Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 15s. 0d.
Venice		£3 7s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool		£3 5s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.
India	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
		Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JANUARY.

STRONG demand for Spinning and second issue of the New Bank of Bombay; other shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divt. Decld.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
32,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
30,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	709
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	285
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	265
40,000	7811	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
13,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	135
16,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

——	£20	21-2-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
——	£20	10-17-6	do.	Do, New £20 Shares	126
——	£20	13-10-2	do.	Ditto	
——	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
——	£18	10-2-6	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1290
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	935
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

320	1,250	all	112½ p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,560
230	2,800	all	140 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	2,850
300	2,000	all	*	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,975
700	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,350
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	295
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,820
150	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,750
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,300
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,485
900	1,000	all	100p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,340
800	2,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental	4,000
400	2,500	400	200p.a.	Royal	2,350
500	1,000	all		Soonderdas Spinning	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	160 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
300	2,000	1,100	130dn	Albert Co. Kurrachee	890
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	5,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	1,200	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	5 8 0
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,340
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co.	1,070
200	500	all	50p.a.	Do New	275
200	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500			Burmar Company	900
500	1,000	all	80 *	Dakshin Press Co.	4,210
850	9,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	900 *	Fort Press Co.	5,250
400	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framjii Cowasji Press C.	450
90	1,000	all	70 p.a.	French Press Co	635
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	790
200	400	350	60 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	595
6 8	2,000	5 00	....	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,900
125	2,500	750	135 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	....	Sassoon's Press Co.	850
400	850	75	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.	510
150	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,135
3	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
15	250	all	40 p.a.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
400	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Volkart United Press Co.	925

o Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	125p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	80	all	4½ p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	63
500	500	300	15 p.a.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	250	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ p.a.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	26
	500	all	45 p.a.	Preacher & Co	420
	250	all	40 p.a.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

Owing to the unfavourable advices regarding the Cotton market at home the market for Piece Goods continues very dull, and prices are much irregular. There is no disposition on the part of dealers to buy in quantities even at the reduced values now ruling, and consequently a further fall appears as likely to take place soon. The following sales were reported yesterday:—

1,000	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 30 yds. 8½ lbs.	at Rs. 5	4 0
500	" "	40 " 29 " 8½ "	at "	5 7 0
250	" "	45 " 30 " 7 "	at "	4 12 0
1,500	" Madapollams	32 " 24 " 3 "	at "	2 6
3,000	" "	32 " 24 " 3 "	at "	2 6 6
500	" T. Cloths	32 " 24 " 7 "	at "	3 12 0

COTTON.

For some days back the public telegraphic intelligence continues to bring us discouraging news regarding the Cotton market at Liverpool, and prices of most kinds show a downward tendency. The market on the 6th is reported to have been very dull, with Surats weaker. We have to notice a decline of 1/16d. in arrivals, and a similar fall has taken place in fair Dhollerah, Oomrawuttee, and Tinnevelly. Westerns have declined about ¼d. per lb. Fair Dhollerah is now quoted at 5 1/16d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¼d. Tinnevelly at 6 1/16d. and Westerns at 5-5/8d. per lb. Sales of the day amount to the usual figure of 12,000 bales, out of which 2,500 are Surats, and 2,000 on account of speculation and for export. Receipts at Liverpool amount to about 28,000 bales, and those at U. S. ports to 40,000. In the price of Mid. Uplands there is no change. The market here has been very dull, and prices have given way about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy in new cotton, but there has been no quotable alteration in old descriptions. The holders are very anxious to part with what stocks they have, and are freely entering into any contracts for forward delivery at current rates. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Comrawuttee (For. delivery)		"	196 to " 200
" Akote	(" ")	"	201 to " 202
" Broach M. G.	(March ")	"	222 to " 224
" Hingunghaut	(Jan. ")	"	235 to " 236
" Dholleral	(April ")	"	183 to " 184
Old Dholleral		Rs.	175 to Rs. 177
" Sawginned		"	182 to " 183
" Vingoria		"	170

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

200	Candies New Dholleral (April)		at Rs.	184
150	" " " "		at "	185
100	" " " "		at "	183
550	" " " "		at "	184
50	" Nuggur (15 days)		at "	190
200	" Barsee		at "	188-89½
50	" Akote F.P.B. (Feb.)		at "	201
100	" " " "		at "	201
50	" Khandeish		at "	182
25	" Veerungaum		at "	180
75	" Broach M. G. (March)		at "	222
100	" Hingughaut F.P.B.		at "	236

YARNS.

Nothing whatever is doing.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Muriel (s)	Pearson	Liverpool, Dec. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Lois	Lewis	False Point.
	Wimbledon (s)	Watson	Liverpool.

The ship Benefactress, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
2 Dacca (s) ..... Ballantine ... Moulmein, Dec. 24.
Busheer (s) ..... Smiths ..... Rangoon and Akyab.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
5 Delhi (s) ..... Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

820 Baljovan, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1245 Lady Allan—Hansen—Byramjee Pestonjee.
1766 Mistress of the Seas, Armstrong—Lawrence & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CARWAR.

449 Allendale, Chappell—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

954 Berths, Pate—Farnham & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

401 St. Pierre, Salisbury—Hajee Jacob Porta.

FOR RANGOON.

1313 Habueman, Thomas—Wallace and Co.
1153 Queen of the Lake, Page—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

660 Shamrock, Leland—The Captain.
596 Limerick Lass, Yeaton—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

NOT FIXED.

402 Berryer, Berger—The Captain.
1482 Inspector, Thomas—The Captain.
299 Larion Vale, Anderson—The Captain.
1098 Nimrod, Lyle—Wallace & Co.
1052 Prince Patrick, Wishart—The Captain.
1057 Ratlandshire, Morgan—The Captain.
1075 Statelie, Logan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1001 St. Hilda, Kennedy—Bell, Brandenberg & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

1333 Deccan, Soames—P. & O. Co.
1217 Sunda, Fraser—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1076 Atholl, Scott—Finlay, Muir & Co.
873 W. H. Atkinson, Harland—Volkart Brother.
861 Caradoc, Barwise—Lawrence & Co.
1044 Dunraven, Pottinger—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1035 Lorne, Butcher—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &C.

890 Flora, Guiovich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR CHINA, &C.

1253 Golconda, Shallard—P. & O. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1178 Bangalore, Burne—P. & O. Co.

FOR COAST, CALCUTTA AND CHINA.

1449 Chaldea, Lewis—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ADEN AND JEDDAH.

706 Koins, Profumo—E. B. Khalifa.

NOT FIXED.

1139 Asia, Stewart—B. I. S. N. Co.
460 Arcino Vedetta, Forio—(Italian Man-of-war).
650 Corvette Infante D. Joao, Wiegas (P. G. Boat).
130 Hercules, Robert.
761 Muriel, Pearson—Forbes & Co.
1069 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
997 Sea Gull, Ridge—M. Nasserwanjee.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

107 Amizade, Nacoda—J. Pragjee.
132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.

NOT FIXED.

539 Bushire Merchant, Machow—H. A. S. Cadoo.
204 Leticia, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, James, R. N.
300 Clyde (ordinary).
966 Dalhousie, Warner.
1472 Dogmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
237 Magdala, Palmer, R. N.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Caradoc, s, 1,650 bundles iron sheets, Abdoolrehman Salle mahomed; 14 cases port wine, and 15 cases champagne, Cowasjee's Brother.
Alnwick Castle, 20 casks beer, Alsen Riebe, and Co; 200 barrels alum, N. and B. Wadia and Co; 5 casks safety fuse, keekabhoy Budrudin; 50 barrels pitch, Gulamhusein Dossajee.
Baldovan, 8 bales strawboard, Vullyee Essajee.
Lady Lawrence, 100 casks brandy, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 15 cases brandy, C. Bouneviale and Co.
Persia, s, 209 cases brandy, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

7TH JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Lorne, s, 209 cases brandy, Cursetjee and Eduljee; 155 cases window glass, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 3 crates earthenware, Jaffer Samjee; 400 casks red lead, Heptoo la Allibhoy and Co.
Caradoc, 59 boxes tampites, Fazulobhoy Moosabhoy; 100 keys leodore, Ruttonjee Jewraz; 10 cases slates, Shaik Ahmed Noordin.
Baldovan, 8 packages paper, Allibhoy Abdoolcurrim; 7 cases sherry, 5 cases claret and 3 cases champagne, Remington and Co; 10 cases biscuits, 4 cases threed Eabhoy Tyabelly.
Almoi Castle, 80 cases brandy, 19 cases cordial, Framjee Ardaseer Dauur; 275 cases brandy and 150 cases Geneva, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 50 cases brandy, N and B Wadia and Co; 3 packages painted balls, Abdoola Jews.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora, 4 cases dye, Heptoola Tyabjee.

FROM GENEVA.

Persia, 10 cases marble slab, 12 cases wooden legs, Crawford and Co; 1 case corks, L Sibelle and Co; 13 cases wine, 10 cases provision 1 case per furney Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH JANUARY.

Mistress of the Seas, 300 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co; 252 bales rags, Gangjee Cutchra.
Lady Allen, 41 bales cotton, Davidass Morarjee; 1,150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 300 bags linseed, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 300 bales cotton, Goddum and Co.
Atholl, 80 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee; 4 bales wool Ruttonjee, Cursetjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Madowjee Manjee.
Wimbledon, s, 62 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 50 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co; 17 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 79 bales cotton, Tricumjee Veljee and Co; 34 bales cotton, Tolseedass Sackerchund; 40 bales wool, Harridass Gangjee; 2 boxes gold coins, value Rs. 7,24,000, Cursetjee Sorabjee; 125 bales hemp, Gungaram Hurookchund; 77 bales cotton, Muthoo Soondurjee.
Lorne, s, 509 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co.
Caradoc, s, 100 bales cotton, Framjee Seely and Co; 53 bales cotton, Bechardass Ambidass; 830 packages wet dates, Eadurjee Moonee; 200 bags wheat, Sewbocker Balapursed; 43 bales wool, J. O. Yajnik.

FOR LONDON.

Bertha, 24 cases peacock feathers, Hassum Noormamed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Deccan, s, 800 bags gingelly seed, Finlay Scott and Co; 661 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Deccan, s, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co; 1 bag pepper, P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Deccan, s, 160 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co; 400 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Deccan, s, 100 bales cotton, Goddum and Co; 988 bags coffee and 854 bags pepper, P. and O. Co.
Flora, s, 200 bales cotton, G. Sieg and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Flora, s, 6 boxes grass oil, S. M. A. Latiff.

FOR NEW YORK.

Shamrock, 24, cases peacock feather, H. Noormahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chaldia, s, 50 bales twists, Ebram Noordin and Co; 125 bales cloths, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 125 bundles miscellaneous, 2 bundles thysabole, 181 bundles opia, and 19 bottles quicksilver, Joota Bachee.

7TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mistress of the Seas, 30 tons old iron, Hugh D Fisher and Co; 600 bags linseed, Samjee Veerjee; 82 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Lady Allen, 550 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 450 bags linseed, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 212 bales, cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Caradoc, s, 50 bags wheat, Sewbux Ballapursad; 400 bales cotton, H Classon and Co; 140 bales cotton, Khuttoo Muchanjee; 160 bales cotton, Albert Kunkler and Co; 32 bales wool, G Cullanjee; 3,000 bundles coir yarn, V. Veerjee; 800 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co.
Atholl, s, 500 packages wet dates, Sochoo Khakee; 625 packages wet dates, Lillladhur Khetpall, 440 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co; 10 bales skins, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co; 125 bales hemp, Gungaram Hurruchund; 50 bales cotton, Cooverjee Dewjee; 1 000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 93 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co; 10 bales cotton, S E Sassoon 3 bales wool, Ramdass Vussobjee; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, N Manucjee and Co.
W H Atkinson, s, 320 bags myra bollams, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Lorne, s, 450 packages wet dates, Mahomed Ally Ebram; 1,300 bundles myra bollams and 2,250 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Deccan, s, 133 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Deccan, s, 50 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co,

FOR TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 50 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Shamrock, 41 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo and Co,

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Flora, s, 9 pots rosa oil and 3 cases indigo, Issack Salloon

FOR HONGKONG.

Chaldia, s, 8 cases chundroee, Ebram Noordin and Co; 2 cases Cambay-stone, Jugjeevon Purmanund.
Golconda, s, 50 chests opium, J. Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Golconda, s, 23 chests opium, J. Peerbhoy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 7.

Hennell, Captain, 18th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Deesa.
Brown, Riding Master, Madras 16th Queen's Lancers, on sick leave from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 7.

Ffrench, Colonel, Madras 34th Light Infantry, on leave, to Bellary.
Clarke, Surgeon, Bengal 3rd Cavalry, on leave, to Nowgong, (Buddlecund).
Hennell, Captain, 18th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Jan. 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified against their names:—

Messrs C P Bird and W M Young,—six months on sick certificate.
Mr E Forrest, Asst Conservator of Forests, in the 3rd Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Punjab.
Mr H B Condon, Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests, in the Punjab, is transferred to Bengal.
H E the Gov.-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—
Capt J B Slater, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Capt H M Pratt, or until further orders.
The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Capt Charles Smith Maclean, 14th Dec 1873, Capt Harry Chippindale Plunkett Rice, 20th Dec 1873, and Capt George Nicholson Saunders, 20th Dec 1873.
Supy Surgn-Maj James Edward Tierney Aitchison, M D, of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons Major to fill an existing vacancy.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 12	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 9	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 9	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 10	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 13	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 19	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pics.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pics.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.
Monday ..... Jan. 12.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.
Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformin to the conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Jan. 13	Tuesday	Feb. 10
"	" 27		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under:—
Saturday ..... Jan. 10

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below:—

Regular date.	*Supplemental date.*
Monday ..... Jan. 19	Monday ..... Jan. 26

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The next Kurrachee steamer will leave as under:—
Friday ..... Jan. 9

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chandgaum and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul and For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	5 P.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, Nagotna, Nagotna Minar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Bunaghutty	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednugger and Seroor, at 10 A.M. for Kolaba, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the north Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6 30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 4 annas, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 3 annas; on foreign letters and one ounce via Brindisi annas 1 ounce Re. 1 via Southampton not exceeding 1 ounce 8 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY—*Post free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	"	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HILLIER—December 31st, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Mr. Walter E. Hillier, of

marvellous opportunity that had never occurred before and might never come again. Though affiliated to, those provinces were not parts of, England. But Calcutta society, as that of any large Indian station, is to a great extent a slice of society from London, to which London pleasures, losing something at the best by transplantation, are necessarily commonplace. Again, a great London artist expects an audience to pay much more handsomely in India than at St. James's Hall. People who may have often heard Madame Goddard for instance, and a great many artists of the first rank, the same evening, for five shillings, may not unnaturally say in India, "Why should we pay ten or twenty?" In the progress of time we may probably have St. James's Hall again within reach." "Three months' privilege leave" accounts for so much! In India, the pleasures of India, after all, are very satisfying, and an idler at home may so gorge himself with those of London in six weeks that for a long time his appetite remains well under the control of prudence in respect to rupees. We do not, however, agree with the *Pioneer's* ingenious theory. Great musical or dramatic artists seldom come to India, and when they do they are well treated. Then, again, it is only a comparatively small portion of the Indian public which is blessed with frequent periods of short leave: this is a luxury chiefly reserved for the "heaven-born."

THE *Pioneer*:—For some time past the *Hindoo Patriot* has been rendering valuable service to the public by inquiring into the cause of the epidemic fevers more or less fatally active in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts for nearly fifteen years. Its theory seems to have derived fresh corroboration from the facts connected with the outbreak of the disease in Howrah, in September last. According to a belief which found official favour the cause was traced to excessive jungle growths, and orders were issued for cutting and clearing. The *Patriot*, however, attributes it to the closing of a drain that long had served to carry the periodical monsoon rainfall over the village, through a culvert in the road, to its outfall, the river Hooghly, by means of a creek. It is quite evident that the effect of exhalations from an open running drain are speedily neutralized by the ordinary law of the diffusion of gases. When the drainage, however, is obstructed, the refuse must gradually spread over a larger area, and the amount of noxious gases in the atmosphere become even larger. Finally, fever results. There seems to be evidence for the *Patriot's* drainage theory, for it has been observed that in cases where railway embankments crossed the drainage courses, consequently stopping their flow, fever ultimately broke out along the line of villages through which the main drains had passed.

MILITARY ITEMS.

F Battery 19th Brigade R. A. left Agra on the 1st instant *en route* to Cawnpore.

E Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery was expected to be at Delhi about the 4th instant on their way through towards Ferozepore.

THE head quarters and left wing of H. M.'s 30th Regiment M. N. I., left Madras on Tuesday, by the steamer Abyssinia, for Rangoon.

DURING the absence of Major Dyer at Bangalore, Colonel Baldock will act as Brigade Major of Madras, without prejudice to his own duties.

MAJOR H. A. CASTELL, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 27th Regiment N. L. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in March next.

SURGEON MAJOR A. M. MANTELL, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

TWENTY horses belonging to G Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, which arrived at Madras from Secunderabad on New Year's Day, and since then have been encamped at the Light House, Esplanade, were sent on board the transport ship Czarewitch on Sunday morning. The men were to embark early the following day.

COLONEL J. T. RICHARDSON, C.B., Commandant, 6th Bengal Cavalry, and Colonel James Orr, Madras Staff Corps, Second in Command and Wing Officer 34th Regiment, or Chicole Light Infantry, have been allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to them by the Government of their own presidency.

THE Agra Club will entertain the officers of the gallant 65th Regiment at a farewell dinner on the evening of Wednesday, the 7th instant. The gathering of members will be large. The 65th have garrisoned Agra for three years, and the departure of no body of gentlemen has ever been more universally regretted by the community than the departure of the officers of this corps will be.

A CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TRIP IN INDIA.

You want to know where we have been, what we saw, did, and suffered, and what it cost? So you shall. We have visited the principal scenes of the great Mutiny, the strongholds of the Mogul race, the garden of India; and we have come to the conclusion that living in Bombay and visiting Poona, Matheran, Mahableshwar, and the Bhore Ghaut does *not* really entitle one to say that he has seen India. What did you say?—that time and money are required for such trips? Nothing of the sort; we were away twelve days and we didn't spend £20. True, we went second-class and we did not drink unlimited Simkin and innumerable pegs, nor did we invest largely in Delhi shawls and paintings or other similar luxuries which may be bought cheaper in this city than at head-quarters, but we had very little roughing to endure, and a healthful invigorating cold atmosphere helped us not a little to do all we did.

We left "the capital of civilised India" by the 10-30 A.M. mail train, and reached our first stage, Allahabad, at about the same hour on the next night. The second class through carriages of the G. I. P. Railway are not what may be called absolutely luxurious, but with the help of rugs and resais and pillows one may make them very endurable. There is a W. C. in each carriage, but no washing apparatus, it not being considered by the authorities that second-class passengers need washing; however, the stations at Bhoosawul and Jubbulpore are fairly supplied in this respect. While speaking of stations, let me say a word in praise of the tasteful and elegant floral decorations on all those between Egutpoora and Jubbulpore; some of them abound in splendid flowers and ingenious designs, and do their authors great credit.

Allahabad is a fine and handsome city. Kellner's Great Hotel, very well appointed and served, but there is little of interest to induce a long stay there. The ort is large, and there is inside one of the famous pillars of Asoca in good preservation. These pillars are upwards of 2,000 years old. There is a well-kept and spacious park called after the Duke of Edinburgh; there is an ill-kept garden called the Khoosroo Bagh with three Mahomedan tombs in it; and there is a magnificent bridge over the Jumna.

Once more we are in the train on the way to Delhi. No more floral stations but stern, plain, solid unpretending buildings, ugly to look upon, and harsh in taste, a flat fertile country abounding in game of all kinds, deer, peacock, sarus, gunj, snipe, teal, duck, wild geese, monkeys and gloriously tinted jays, and a peaceful lazy air reigning everywhere. At Ghazeeabad we change trains for the Mogul capital, and finally alight at a kind of small rotunda, like the old Colosseum in the Regent's Park, on a small scale, which we are told is the 'United Service Hotel."

Early next morning we are out in a bitterly cold north-east wind, visiting the well-known lions of the great city. We are lost in admiration of what remains of Shah Jehan's palace with its incrusted marbles and exquisite mosaics. Well may he have inscribed the famous distich on its walls.

"If there is a paradise upon earth,
It is here, it is here, it is indeed here"

From its mirrored baths and marble beauties we go to the pride of all good Mussulmans, the most glorious of mosques, the farfamed Jumma Musjid. Don't be afraid, I am not going to inflict upon your readers a description of this glorious building. Had I the pen of a Russell or a Sala, I might be tempted to do so; but I will simply say, "Go and see it yourself."

Of more interest to us Englishmen, perhaps, was the Cashmere Gate, the scene of one of the most heroic incidents of a war full of heroes and of heroism, the flagstaff tower and the ridge whence our batteries threw death into the rebellious city, the Hindoo Rao house, Sir Archdale Wilson's head-quarters, the spot where John Nicholson fell, and his tomb, a general of 35, whose name will live as long as Christian heroes are spoken of, and we marvelled at such a siege and such a victory.

Early next day we visited the Purana Keela with its splendid mosque, the place where Hodson shot the two sons of the Mogul king, the tomb of Humayon where he took them prisoners, the numerous shrines where lay the illustrations of a once great and powerful dynasty; and reached at last the wondrous Kootub Minar, about eleven miles from Delhi—a monument so vast and so splendid in conception and execution that it dwarfs everything of the kind in the world. Seated at the foot of an iron pillar, said to be nearly 3,000 years old, we could contemplate the surrounding remains of Hindooism and Mahomedanism, exquisitely carved columns of an unknown age, elaborate arches and gateways covered with Koranic inscriptions, deeply and clearly chiselled in white marble and red sandstone, sumptuous tombs erected to once all-powerful satraps, strongly built forts majestically decaying under the hand of time, and a miserable collection of mud huts and cutcha buildings inhabited by a poor dirty-looking lot of natives who can at least boast now-a-days that their lives and their property belong to themselves.

On our way to the Khootub, and a little beyond the Khootub, we visited wells into which natives of all ages threw themselves to a depth of one hundred feet; feat foremost they accomplish this tremendous feat, which is more astonishing than pleasant to witness, and for a few annas they do that which is easier to see than to believe. Back to Delhi by Safter Jang's immense mausoleum, and away to Agra by the evening train. But I must not leave the Mogul city without mentioning the Baboo Budridass, who manages the United Service Hotel, and who served us as a guide during our stay. To a complete knowledge of everything in and out of Delhi, and a fluent use of the English language, he unites great attention and civility, and to anyone visiting the city he will prove an invaluable help.

Sleepless dreams once more in a narrow and uncomfortable carriage, rude awakenings to the cry of "Change here for Liverpool and the north—" no, I mean, for Agra, at Toondla,—and we cross a bridge of boats to reach after a long drive Mr. Falmon's Star Hotel. The less said of Agra hotels the better, but as some one has written, that "he who would pass by Agra without seeing the Taj must either be a Goth or a Vandal," we care not for a little discomfort to avoid so terrible a reproach.

Need I say that with daybreak we were on our way to the "crowning edifice of the world," or can I describe what we thought of its incomparable beauty? Well may the native cry "Ram Ram!" as he gazes on its astonishing loveliness; well may the poet have written of it—"An edifice like those in the garden of paradise"; well may the European stand enwrapt in the contemplation of its excellence! Dr. Russell's enthusiastic and splendidly word-painted description of the tomb is fully borne out by the reality.

We saw it by the bright sunlight; we saw it by garish blue-lights burnt inside; and we saw it by moonlight; and the more we saw it, the more we desired to see it again. My own advice is, "Go and see it when you have the time, but go and see it anyhow."

From the Taj to the fort at Agra is a short drive: inside we found the gorgeous remains of Acbar's palace with its bath of mirrors, its famous black marble throne which bled when Nadir Shah and Lord Ellenborough sat upon it, and its jewelled incrustations of white marble. The Motee Musjid or Pearl Mosque, is another exquisite building, and below the palace are the subterranean halls where Acbar and his numerous wives played hide-and-seek to the tune of gurgling waters, and in the soft light of coloured lamps—very naughty, no doubt, but not disagreeable.

A few miles from Agra is Acbar's tomb, a magnificent and curious work. At the head of the great sarcophagus, on which is carved in the white marble the ninety-and-nine names of God, stands the marble pillar where the Koh-i-noor once reposed, from Secundra in Agra to the diadem of Queen Victoria, from the tomb of a dead conqueror to the brow of the noblest and greatest of living sovereigns!

Agra to Cawnpore, Cawnpore to Lucknow, visiting the memorials of a Mutiny vast in its conception but greater in its repression, the exquisite statue over the sad well "where a great company of Christian women and children were entombed dying and dead," the accursed ghaut where treachery and cowardice glutted their appetites, the entrenchment where behind a four-feet mud wall in the centre of a scorching plain, a handful of brave men and devoted women defended themselves for twenty long agonising endless days and kept at bay a host of vindictive and cowardly foes.

The handsome Memorial Church with its tablets to the memory of noble boys like Lieutenant Martin, aged 18, and chivalric men and women who died with him, is approaching completion, and forms a striking feature in the landscape; but Cawnpore with its sad associations and dusty dreary plains must ever be a dull and cheerless station.

Away across the Ganges to Lucknow, through fertile, well-cultivated and well-wooded country, and at nightfall we are comfortably ensconced at Mr. Hill's, a perfectly managed hostelry.

From the top we have a splendid view of "Russell's vision," palaces, minars, domes, azure and golden, cupolas, colonnades, terraced roofs, long façades of fair perspective in pillar and column; rising in an ocean of the brightest verdure, a city more vast than Paris; and more brilliant." Alas, the glory of Solomon has departed and the spires of gold and gilded spheres no longer shine like constellations in the morning sun. Before us are still the golden umbrellas of the Chutter Munzil; to the right is a mass of confectionery, which we are told is the Kaiserbagh; in the distance rise the taper minarets of the two Imambarras; and below us, a ruined tower with a flagstaff, which we reverently recognise as "The Residency." Needless to state, that we wend our steps there as soon as we can, it is extremely well kept up, and the gardens are full of beautiful flowers and carefully trimmed lawns. The various ruins are labelled with white marble slabs bearing inscriptions. Here, we read, was the "Bailey Guard;" there was "Sam Lawrence's battery;" further on "Gubbin's house" and "Aitken's post." In a room of "Dr. Fayrer's House" we stood where a hero died, and in the Residency Tower we saw that "Here Sir H. Lawrence was wounded, 2nd July 1857," and close by we stood uncovered before his tomb, the last memorial of a man who "tried to do his duty," and those of General Neill and the other heroes who fell in doing theirs, and we felt that "little something in the throat" which mingled pity, pride, and admiration always produces.

A noble band of heroes truly were those Lucknow men; and it makes one proud to be of their country and their blood. For five long weary months they held their own against an almost innumerable horde of cruel foes; for five weary months they waited in vain for the help so sorely needed, secure in the knowledge that sooner or later that help would come, and carrying their lives in their hands ready to lay them down when called upon to do so; but no thought of surrender, no flinching from their duty, no reproach at their hard fate, ever entered their noble hearts or passed their lips. Honour and glory to such men. Had France had a few such in Metz or Strasburg methinks the end might have been different.

From the Residency we drove to the Secundra Bagh, a walled enclosure where 2,000 sepoys were caught and killed. "A clean job, my men, a very clean job," Sir Colin Campbell is said to have exclaimed when he rode into the midst of the conquering troops. It was here, too, that Hodson met his death; and talking of that daring and fearless "Sabreur" reminds me of a story told to us by another officer who was with him when it occurred. Hodson had given strict orders under pain of death that his sowars were on no account to lift up the curtains of the palkees in which rode the King of Delhi's wives; one of them, however, thinking himself unobserved disobeyed as they were riding through the Chandni Chowk at Delhi.—Hodson saw him and riding up to the man he coolly blew his brains out. Fancy a commander shooting one of his own men in the midst of a hostile crowd and when actually in charge of the rebel king and his dead son's bodies—it is characteristic of this extraordinary man and his brilliant, brief career.

The Martiniere, which we next visited after passing through a lovely park called Wingfield Park—why have we not such a place in Bombay?—is a very remarkable building (now used as a school)—more so, perhaps, as the idea of a French soldier of fortune who arrived in India a common soldier and died at a good old age leaving a colossal fortune after a most adventurous career.

The royal edifices at Lucknow, the Chutter Munzil, the Kaiserbagh, the Imambarras, &c., are tawdry and chuppa in the extreme. The Oudh princes had none of the grand ideas of the Mogul monarchs any more than they had any of their personal bravery and splendid conceptions, and one experiences a feeling of disappointment and contempt for the "fishes" of Oudh. Back to Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, once more en route for the centre of civilisation and cotton, and what did it cost, you ask? Well, the monthly railway ticket cost Rs. 88, the rail to Lucknow and back Rs 4, extra baggage Rs. 19. Hotel expenses, &c., carriages and coolies and backsheesh nearly a hundred more, at the outside. Two hundred rupees for the twelve days' outing, surely it is worth while to do and see so much for so little?

W. G.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

THURSDAY, 8TH JANUARY 1874.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

8 A.M.—Inaugural Service, with Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 383, 370, 318, and 320.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

[Library, E. I. & O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon.]

6 P.M.—Hymns 90 and 93.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is an article in the *Jame Jamshed* of this morning regarding the fees on registered letters, which is, think, deserving of notice by the English papers. The writer advocates that the fee should be reduced from four to two annas per cover. This, he contends, would be a great boon to men of small means who have to make remittances by currency notes. By them the fee is felt to be so heavy that often, in order to save it, letters are sent unregistered, thus giving the post office pecus opportunities of purloining the contents, if not actually throwing temptations in the way of a class of persons who, considering the small pittance they get in the shape of salary, it is but a wonder do not more often fall a prey to those temptations.

This heavy fee, combined with the restriction as to the hours between which only registered letters are taken, would seem to indicate that the policy of the Post Office is to *discourage* the sending of registered covers. The Department can scarcely be blamed for doing so, for of course every registered letter sent is an indirect proof of the want of confidence on the part of the public in the honesty of its employés, and it can scarcely be wondered at if the Post Office resent this by making the public pay for their want of confidence. But it is for the Government to interpose, and I trust they will be made to do so yet by the voice of the public.

PUBLICOLA.

5th January.

BOMBAY.

HIS HIGHNESS THE CHIEF OF JUMKHUNDEE and family left Poona for his territories on Sunday last.—*Deccan Herald.*

ASSAULT.—Yesterday the Senior Magistrate fined Mr. Theodore Knaust five rupees, for assaulting a man named Syed Zenavulla.

POLICE AND MUNICIPAL FINES.—During last month nearly Rs. 2,300 were recovered on account of Police and Municipal fines.

SIGNOR INZOLI'S CONCERT will be postponed in consequence of Madame Goddard's farewell concert taking place to-morrow evening, and he does not wish his concert to clash with her.

THE CAMP OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR is now near the Luckreepool. His Highness is employing his time in seeing all that is to be seen in the city and suburbs of Poona.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.—A native paper, the *Satya Sodhak*, exhorts the people to protest against the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill in time and with sufficient firmness.

THE steam-ship Muriel has brought out the clergy of the new Mission in connection with the Bombay Church Union, the Rev. Messrs. Page and Biscoe. Dr. Craiston accompanies the Mission as medical associate.

THE POLICE MAGISTRACY.—We learn that Mr. C. P. Cooper, at present Acting First Judge of the Small Causes Court, will act for Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate of Police, who proceeds to England on three months' privilege leave in March next.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT SENT TO JAIL.—Alexander Stewart *alias* Thornton was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with having escaped from the Government Workhouse on the night of Tuesday. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A VAGRANT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, one Caitan Jakee, a vagrant, was charged with stealing three silver spoons, two silver forks, and three knives, belonging to Lieutenant Hitchins. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a man named Ismael Mahomed, who had been several times in jail before, was charged with stealing a gold neck ornament from a child. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF PATUN.—A correspondent of a Maratha paper states that most of the people of the villages of Malla, Kolne, Patharpunj, &c., of talooka Patun, which are situated at the foot of the ghauts, experience great difficulty in earning a livelihood, on account of their not being able to get any land to cultivate, and consequently maintain themselves on wild roots and other such delicacies.

THE RECENT MURDER OF A KHOJA WOMAN.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Nanjee Meeta, a Khoja merchant, was brought up on remand, charged with the murder of his wife Dhunbae at Bengalpoora, on the morning of the 26th December. A few witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned for further enquiry. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—A Goanese woman named Annie Francisca was charged before the Senior Magistrate on Tuesday with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 372, belonging to Mr. J. F. DeSouza, a clerk to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. The prisoner urged in defence that the watch was given to her by an ayah in the service of the complainant. The value of the property was reduced to Rs. 50, with a view to bring the case within the Court's jurisdiction. The magistrate on the evidence adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced her to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF NATIVE SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATE.

THE Government Gazette of 25th December last contains a notification to the effect that the examination for the office of Subordinate Magistrate of the second and third class will be held in Bombay in the months of May and November in 1874, and after that year in the month of May only. This examination was hitherto held annually in June or July in a district by a Committee consisting of the Session Judge, the Collector and a dufterdar. There is nothing mentioned in the rules whether the examination will be in vernacular or in English only. It is to be observed from rules 3 and 4 of the notification that no person who is not in the service of Government and whose monthly salary (exclusive of allowance) is less than Rs. 30, shall be allowed to present himself as a "candidate unless he produces satisfactory "certificate of good character, and that he has passed "the matriculations examination," and rule 5 states that even if a candidate passes, and if "he shall not have been invested with the powers of a magistrate of the third class within three years from the date of his passing, he shall be required to pass further examination to qualify him for investiture with those powers." There is also nothing mentioned in any of the rules whether there will be oral examination. Now what we have to say is that there are a good many examinations held in Bombay and Calcutta, but there is no such rule that a candidate shall have to pass an examination again when he once passes, unless for misconduct, or other causes. According to rules 3 and 4 of the notification, whatever the qualification of a candidate may be, he shall not be allowed, unless he is matriculated: there is also no rule in any presidency as far as we are aware of. We hope that Government will modify the rules and it will be very discouraging to candidates if they do not do so they will not only have to lose the five rupees fee mentioned in rule 7, but to bear all the expenses of coming and going from distant places to Bombay. In the High Court Pleaders' and Subordinate Judges' examination any candidate, if he is certified as to his qualification, is allowed to appear whether he be matriculated or not, and when he once passes, he is not required to pass again unless for misconduct or otherwise.

ALBUM OF STARS VARIETY TROUPE.

THIS company gave their first performance on Tuesday evening at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, and the attendance, for a first night, was scarcely encouraging. They have fallen into the mistake of placing their charges too high, and it is not improbable that a seasonable reduction might tend to their advantage. The performance consists of comic singing by Mr. C. Verner, styled "the Comique," and negro eccentricities and dancing by Messrs. Buckly and Holly. Mr. Verner's singing is very good of the class, and his "make up" in the several characters is decidedly effective and well chosen. The double step dancing was very well executed, and the entertainment, as a whole, compares very favourably with those of a like character. There was a cornet solo by Mr. E. Stewart and a violin solo by Mr. Thompson, which were favourably received, though it appeared to us that, while the execution of the cornet-player was fair, the instrument itself appeared to have a cold. With reduction of prices, we think, the company may fairly expect support, though there has been rather a plethora of amusements of late in this city.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOL FETE.

THE annual treat to the orphan children of this long-established and excellent institution was celebrated yesterday evening and the grounds were crowded by visitors. The Governor's Band was in attendance and contributed to the enjoyment. It has been usual on former occasions for the children to be regaled in public, but a change was made, in this instance, and we think very wisely. They had their feed yesterday, in private, and so escaped the ordeal of being watched as the animals in a menagerie. The boys' playshed was gaily decorated with flags lent for the occasion by the Dockyard and Arsenal, and after dusk was well lit with gas. There were Christmas trees, from which each of the children received one or more prizes, those for the boys being distributed by Mrs. Gell, and for the girls by General Gell, commanding the Bombay district. An exceptionally good display of fireworks followed, after which the Band played a selection of dance music, and many of the visitors availed themselves of the opportunity of disporting themselves on the sward. The whole passed off most successfully, and the large attendance of the public showed that cheap entertainments, at least, are appreciated in Bombay.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION ON THE EDITOR OF THE "PARSEE PUNCH."

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, the charge of defamation against Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apakhtysar, editor of the *Parsee Punch*, preferred by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, was resumed.

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta instructed by Mr. Arbeshir Framjee, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Ferguson instructed by Dr. Dallas, for the defendant.

The Hon. Mr. Mungaldas (sitting on the bench by the magistrate) cross-examined by Mr. Ferguson—I am not a patron of any newspaper, but a subscriber to many I have never given pecuniary assistance to the *Rast Goftar*. I subscribe to only one copy of it. I have never given money or cheque to the editor of that paper as a mark of appreciation of his service, neither directly nor indirectly. I know a paper called the *Arya Mitra*.

Mr. Ferguson—Are you not really a patron of that paper?

Mr. Pherozshah—I object to this question: it is utterly irrelevant. A counsel is allowed great latitude in cross-examination, but this question is entirely irrelevant.

The Magistrate—I rule that the question is irrelevant. (The objection was noted down by the magistrate, by the desire of Mr. Ferguson.)

Mr. Ferguson—Are you a subscriber of any paper in Bombay?

Mr. Pherozshah—I again object, Sir: it is utterly irrelevant. It is a waste of the time of the Court.

Mr. Ferguson—If I am prevented from cross-examining I may sit down.

The Magistrate—Well, I think it is an irrelevant question. However, I will take down the question if you like. (After a good deal of discussion the question was not allowed, but noted down by the magistrate.)

Continued—It is not true that as a rule the *Rast Goftar* agreed with my views of public matters. I was consulted formerly, that is four years ago, by members of Government as to the election of Justices of the Peace. I have never recommended any person or persons unless asked to do so. I gave donations to the *Yezdan Parast* for two or three years up to 1872, one hundred rupees a year.

Mr. Ferguson—Is that the only paper in Bombay which you treated so liberally?

Hon. Mr. Mungaldas—I decline to answer this question as before.

Mr. Pherozshah again objects, the magistrate disallowing the question.

Cross-examination continued—I am president of the Bombay Association. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee is the Secretary. I had no conversation with the defendant, but when I stopped his allowance of Rs. 100 he came to me and asked the reason why. I said that it would be hypocricy on my part to support the paper which, as I thought, unjustly attacked the officials of the Association and the Association itself. I thought that if he had not done it in the way he had done, I would have continued his subscription. I never said so to him. I do not recollect the date, but it was somewhere in 1873. I remember the original manuscript of the letter shown to me. I cannot positively say that this is the exact copy. A letter to this effect was sent to me, I came to know after some days that the letter was published in the *Yezdan Parast*. I thought it was not worth while to contradict it. I have never translated anything from native papers for the English papers for myself. I do not remember whether I got any translated for the *Times of India* or any other paper. I do not remember any such articles submitted for my approval before sending them to the *Times of India*. I have not the least interest in this prosecution. I have not given nor intend to give a pie to the prosecution. I never expressed a wish to annihilate the *Parsee Punch*. I have not been in the habit of taking any notice of such papers. I sometimes see the English *Punch*. I see it caricaturing ministers and men. They never brought actions for that. But they treat questions in a different way. To bring an action or no depends upon every particular case. I can't expect to be exempt from certain criticisms, being a public man; but it all depends upon the manner in which that is done. If I am made smoking a hooka, I would not object, provided it is not maliciously done. I have never seen the English paper called the *Vanity Fair*. The English *Punch* never criticizes the female members of private families. The defendant's paper has done so in the case of other people's family. I don't know whether he has done so in the prosecutor's case. I have been in the habit of reading the *Rast Goftar*. I can't say whether or not I always approve the tone of the *Rast Goftar* for other papers. It uses very good tone, for papers such as the *Times of India*. If a paper deserves to be called a dunghill, I think that is a proper epithet to be applied to it by a respectable Guzerati paper. It depends upon the occasion on which such a term is written. I still continue to subscribe to the *Rast Goftar*. I do not approve the taste. I might have seen the term in the *Rast Goftar*, but I do not remember. "Dunghill is a place for rubbish, and the *Yezdan Parast* is a proper place for Cooverjee Sorabjee Nezer's letter," &c. I would not use such language myself, but such language is not much thought of amongst the Guzeratees if it is deserved. I can't say whether the Guzerati language is very much stronger language than the English. Uneducated people do use strong Guzerati language, which is very poor. There are wild abuses in the Eastern language which have no equivalents in the English. They are used by vulgar people. My mind would not fly necessarily to an Eastern indecent word equivalent to an English word which meant nothing indecent. Only a low man would put a nasty meaning upon it. I do not think it anything worse for a man to be paid for his work. It would be improper to call a man a hireling because he is paid for his work. It will not be bad if the word were applied to a cooly, but it would be insulting if applied to a gentleman. It depends upon the position of the party. It would be an insult to call a man a hireling because he writes from specific orders. If a person is deputed by me to write a newspaper on a specific subject, I undertaking to pay him for it, I would not call him a hireling.

Re-examined by Mr. Pherozshah—The editor of a newspaper who puffs up a person for money or some such mercenary object is in my opinion a hireling. Calling a paper a "dunghill" is strong language in Guzerati, but not indecent; but as used in English it is indecent. When I said that had the defendant not written in the manner he had done his donation would have been continued, I wanted to add that the aforesaid donation would have been continued to the *Yezdan Parast* if its editor had not written, as I believe he did write, from malicious motives. I paid the donation for two or three years merely to please a friend, but not because I thought much of the paper. I have never recommended the prosecutor to be elected a Justice of the Peace. He has never asked me to do so. My ideas disagreed with the *Rast Goftar* on the question of town duties. The *Rast Goftar* opposed me most violently on that question.

Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee examined for the prosecution by Mr. Pherozshah—I am a Justice of the Peace and also a shettia of the Bhattia mahajuns. I know complainant. I know a paper called the *Parsee Punch*. I did subscribe to it, but since this year I have discontinued to do so. I have looked at exhibit C. The word "Bhadooteojas" in the article refers to complainant. The illustration with the stripes is also meant for complainant. I have looked at exhibit I. (1) and I understand it to refer to complainant. The next one marked I. in which the words "Kabrukan bin Kamal Khan bin Kudoo Khan," refer I believe to the complainant. The word "Kudoo Khan" in Guzerati is a bad word: it means the private part of a man. I have looked at exhibit No. 1: the figure with the stripes refers to complainant, I have looked at exhibit O: the person referred to in the letter-press and the illustration is the complainant. I have looked at exhibit S.: the phrase, "The lad dreamt of in a dream," and the figure, refer to the complainant. I have looked at exhibit T.: The letter-press and the stripe figure refer to the complainant. I have looked at exhibit Z.: the letter-press and the illustration I understand refer to Kabrajee. I have looked at exhibit Y (1): "The editor of the *Bud Goftar*" are words referring to the editor of the *Rast Goftar*. I have looked at exhibit Y.: the stripe person referred to and the letter-press refer to the complainant. The person designated by the phrase "Kader Meeab, the back camel man," is the complainant. I have looked at exhibit W.: the striped figure and the letter-press refer to the complainant.

Mr. Pherozshah—What effect can such publications can have on the public mind?

Mr. Ferguson—I object, Sir; it is the very question before the Court.

After a long discussion the question was reserved till the next day.

Mr. Ferguson declined to cross-examine this witness.

The case was here postponed to Saturday, the 10th, at 11 forenoon.

PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

The following further addition to this fund is acknowledged by the Treasurer:—

Division No. 1, Traffic Department,
B. B. & C. I. Railway .....Rs. 169 12 0

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a regular sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE BAPOOJEE DINSHAW.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Pigot opposed the application for the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, the detaining creditors, on the ground that insolvent had vexatiously defended a suit brought against him to recover calls due to the Bank, and had been, in the opinion of the judge who heard the case, guilty of perjury. The Commissioner refused to grant an interim order.

RE DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE.

Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE SHARDA GOPALL.

Mr. Kassinath, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE RAMDAS LUDHA.

The insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr. Kassinath, on behalf of an opposing creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the majority of the creditors were mofussil creditors; and that it was feared he would go out of the jurisdiction. The Commissioner said he observed that the amount due to two Bombay creditors came to one-half of the total liabilities, and that by far the largest amount was due to a Bombay creditor, the learned counsel's client, who was also the detaining creditor. An interim order was therefore granted for four months.

RE LUXMON ALIAS DADAJEE RAGHUNATH.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, for the insolvent, applied for four months' time in order to enable the insolvent to settle with his creditors. He had secured an appointment in the office of Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, and he was anxious to settle with his creditors. No schedule had been filed, and the Commissioner directed that the application should be renewed next Court day.

RE HEERALAL HURJEEVUNDAS.

Mr. Kassinath, for the insolvent, stated that, on his application, the case had been postponed in order to enable insolvent to settle with his creditors. Certain creditors had been settled with, but there yet remained some who did not come to terms; and the learned counsel, therefore, applied for further time and for leave to amend the schedule. The Commissioner adjourned the case until the third Wednesday in February next, to which day the interim order was extended.

RE RAGHOWJEE POONJA.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, on behalf of the Bank of Upper India, opposed the application.

The Commissioner said this was a somewhat novel and peculiar application, inasmuch as an interim order had already been granted to the insolvent on the 19th March 1873. The present opposing creditor had not been inserted in the schedule, and his Lordship ruled that, if insolvent wished to obtain protection from this creditor the name of the Bank should be inserted in the schedule. That had been done, and the Bank appeared to oppose the fresh application. It appeared there were fifteen creditors, whose claims amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 53,000, the Bank being a creditor for more than Rs. 6,000; and that four only out of the fifteen were Bombay creditors, and for a small amount. Besides they were not judgment creditors. When the fact is brought to notice that the majority of the creditors in any case reside up-country, the Court is very slow to grant an interim order, for it affords a facility to dishonesty and fraud. Unfortunately, it is the practice with some persons to contract heavy liabilities up-country and come to this Court for relief; and the Court is more than usually careful in dealing with such cases. The Bank of Upper India carries on business at Cawnpore, and its claim against insolvent had been the subject of enquiry before the Court at Cawnpore, the learned judge of which was of opinion, as appeared from the proceedings, that the insolvent had been guilty of gross fraud and dishonesty. The application for an interim order was, therefore, refused.

On Mr. Waglé's application, the case was adjourned until the first Wednesday in March next.

PETITION DISMISSED.

The petition of Goculdas Tookersey and others was dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Boongersey Nurput, a merchant, Rs. 9,234. Sadashew Parashram, a carpenter, Rs. 752. Ajee Moosanee, a merchant, Rs. 16,914. Burjorjee Cursetjee, a writer, Rs. 800. Sheik Ahmed bin Abdool Cadur, a writer, Rs. 1,126. Chand Noor, a milk-seller, Rs. 4,880. Byramjee Hormusjee, a toddy dealer, Rs. 1,957. Fuckeer Mahomed Husson, a labourer, Rs. 718. Edward Williamson, a guard, Rs. 903. Cowasjee Sheriarjee Liningwalla, a coach-liner, Rs. 2,450. Dadookhan Mahomedkhan, a beelnut dealer, Rs. 585. Wamun Gunnesh, a priest, Rs. 1,021. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Dhondy, Rs. 9,850. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, Rs. 1,206. Hubib Shuriff, a whip-seller, Rs. 2,174. George Lemos, a guard, Rs. 1,270.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. WIMBLEDON, 957 tons, Captain G. W. Watson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. MURIEL, 761 tons, Captain D. Pearson arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (December 1st) calling at Port Said, and Suez, via the Canal, with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. LeBreton, Miss Watkins, Mrs. Beazley and child, Mrs. Murray and three children, Mr. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Biscoe, Mr. Stewart, Dr. Craiston, and Mr. Suje. She brought the following cargo:—5 packages paint, 10 cases samples, 67 bales yarns, 1 case hosiery, 236 bales cottons, 1 case bolts and nuts, 1 box drapery, 6 bales woollens, 214 cases and 19 hogsheads wine, 3 cases saddlery, 1 cask earthenware, 1 case needles, 16 cases looms, 1 leather trunk, 9 packages paper hangings, 2 cases indiarubber, 10 cases leather, 2,080 steel rails, 8 boxes cars, 52 pairs wheels and axles, 1 cask china, 1 case cricket goods, 310 boxes soap, 1 case copper, 10 bales corks, 3 cylinders, 25 cases slates, 2 cases cord clothing, 99 packages lead ore, 400 barrels alum, 5 cases umbrellas, 68 cases stout, 1,536 bundles hoop iron, 50 cases cornflower, 100 casks disinfecting powder, 12 casks glass, 2 cases sleepers, 1 case hams, 1 case books, 1 case pictures, 3 cases hardware, 83 packages ironwork, 349 packages machinery, and 1,920 packages merchandise, 2 crates earthenware, 10 bales cotton and 19 cases wine for transhipment to Kurrachee. The vessel is consigned to Messers. Forbes and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

| HIGH WATER. |

is set equally thickly in all parts with great possibilities. The capitalists who finance Turkish railways mean them for the transport of much more merchantable commodities than classical learning, but the names of the stations on the road between Chalcedon and Nicæa will be a good deal more interesting to the student than to the passengers for whose use they are primarily intended.

A record like that our correspondent's letter contains of historical landmarks suggests a feeling of surprise that Turkey, whether in Europe or in Asia, is so comparatively neglected by the tourist. But the reason is not far to seek. The East is the burial-place of departed greatness. The ancient cities of the Turks are known less for what they are now than for their former grandeur or importance. Trade and industry and agriculture exhibit almost everywhere the same traces of decline. Centuries of careless government, more even than active oppression, have effectually done their work, and the spirit and enterprise of the people have given way beneath the prolonged trial. The chief claim of Turkey upon our respect is derived from its historical associations, and yet there is no region where the value of those associations seems less understood. The names we continually meet remind us of what has been in the remote past, but we see few traces of the events or persons which they recall. To render a tour stimulating to the imagination and memory, the traveller requires a certain continuity between past and present. The want of this, which renders it hard to realize the old historical scenes in Turkey, is the same cause that often makes American names of places far so disagreeably on the European ear in the United States. It would be scarcely possible to find a more complete contrast to the state of the population in Turkey than in the young life of the United States; but the contrast is rendered all the more complete by occasional points of superficial likeness. In America, as in the Turkish Empire, we meet continually with names that remind us of old classic histories. We find more than once a Rome, an Athens, a Troy, a Sparta, an Alexandria, but the places they distinguish have had no existence much beyond the present century. The recurrence of old titles in so new a country can only remind us, by contrast, of the absence of historical associations, which we might not, perhaps, miss if the subject were not thus forced expressly upon our notice. The sacred names which we meet from time to time in the course of a journey through America can excite no other feeling than that produced by an irreverent classical burlesque upon the modern London stage. They are out of all connexion with the actual circumstances of surrounding life, and strike us therefore with a sense of ludicrous incongruity. The best and most appropriate names in American are neither those invented for the occasion by the present occupants, nor those borrowed from the ancient or modern history of the Eastern continents. They are rather those which were given by the Indians who occupied the country before the coming of the white settlers, and which have been retained by accident or by the good taste of succeeding days. They are not, for example, Rome or Carthage; they are not Paris or Oxford; they are not Jackville or Jonesboro, however impressive they may all have sounded to those by whom they were invented or applied. Toronto, Ontario, Wyoming, and a few others which have here and there survived, will fall more pleasantly than any of them on the ear of the European tourist.

We may not find nearer to our own shores, and in the well-trodden paths of daily travel, a world which unites the best points of the extremes of both East and West and relines all that either aims at or represents. A journey in Western Europe will take us almost necessarily through regions rich in memory, and yet alive everywhere with the fulness of American vigour and enterprise. Let us take the easiest instance possible—a voyage down the Loire, or a passage by road or rail from Paris to the Mediterranean. What an infinity of old scenes must be passed on either route! Orleans, Blois, Tours, Angers, and Nantes; Paris, Lyons, Avignon, Marseilles, and the inland sea beyond, the shores of which were the old dwelling-place of free civilizations when the world beyond was enslaved or barbarous. Here are towns and cities which will yield to none in the intensity of their varied interest, and which retain something more than the mere memory of their past. Go where we may through Europe we shall be constantly among scenes which in their aspect as much as their history will remind us of the life of the long centuries which have preceded us. We shall pass over the fields of old battles, shall the meeting-places of old Councils. We shall be shown the birthplace of the illustrious dead, and we shall recognize in palaces and cathedrals, in palaftings and sculptures, the surviving tokens of their genius. Asia is old, but the dearth of present life and enterprise depresses the traveller. On the other hand, certainly, the holiday tourist from Nicæa to Chalcedon may enjoy in every exceptional degree the pleasure to be derived from the union of extreme antiquity and the most modern inventions and improvements. The burial-place of Hannibal may be less interesting than the burial-place of Charlemagne, if judgment is to be determined by the permanent importance of the work of their respective lives. But it is far more incongruous to gaze upon the one than upon the other from the windows of a railway carriage, or to see modern ideas brought into any sort of relation or contiguity with the Carthaginian than with the Teutonic Chief. It is, unfortunately, a sensation which cannot be indefinitely prolonged. The new Overland Route to India will pass in its course over scenes and places not less striking than those with which it has commenced, but the feeling of strangeness will be dulled by repeated exercise, and will, we fear, hardly survive even as far as the mouldering remains of ancient Nineveh and Babylon. The railway may work a yet more essential change in the regions it traverses. When the Eastern world is more influenced by the contact of Western civilization, the outward signs of life and progress will everywhere be more numerous. There will be nothing to surprise us when she is awake. The process of her awakening is chiefly curious by way of contrast with the depth of her prolonged repose.

THE RECENT COLLISION IN THE ATLANTIC.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 6.

The officers and the crew of the ship Lochearn, Captain Robertson, that came into collision with the French steamship Ville du Havre in mid-ocean on the morning of the 22nd, landed here to-night. The Lochearn had her bow completely smashed in down to her four-foot, but floated through, being provided with a collision bulkhead 25 feet abaft her stem. After the rescued passengers and the crew of the Ville du Havre were transferred to the Trimountain, Captain Robertson tried to construct a jury-bow with spars and sails, to protect the collision bulkhead, and had the vessel trimmed aft. Gales, however, set in, and the bulkhead gradually gave way through the force of the seas, so that by Nov. 28 the vessel was in a sinking state. The ship British Queen, Captain Marstars, from Philadelphia, with petroleum, for Antwerp, then bove in sight, and the officers and crew of the Lochearn, and two passengers and a fireman of the Ville du Havre, 33 souls in all, were transhipped to the British Queen, and this afternoon taken from her, off the Lizard, by a pilot boat of the port, and landed here. The account given by the Lochearn's officers and crew differs widely from the Ville du Havre's account of the conduct of the officers and crew. On the occasion of the catastrophe, the captain and second captain of the Ville du Havre are alleged to have gone on board the Lochearn with only one lady passenger, and to have remained there from shortly after the collision without taking any active part in rescuing the passengers. The major part of the French crew are also charged with exhibiting lamentable cowardice, only one French boat taking any active part in rendering assistance. Several passengers swam to the Lochearn. A lady swam alongside with a child in her arms; a rope was thrown to her, which she seized, but in attempting to be pulled up, holding on by one arm with the other round the child, her strength failed her, and the child was lost, but the poor mother was hauled on board.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 7.

The Lochearn was an iron vessel of 1,209 tons, belonging to the Glasgow Shipping Company, in ballast, from London for New York. Her captain gives the following official report of the collision in his log:

"Nov. 22, 2 a.m.; lat. 46.54 north, long. 35.6 west wind S.S.W., true. Ship braced up on port tack, heading by standard compass N.W. by W., or W. ¼ N., true. A steamer's masthead was seen from one to two points on port bow; our sidelights out and burning brightly. Shortly after we saw the steamer's three lights, she was coming straight for us. Almost immediately she showed only her port and masthead lights, and was steering apparently to pass under our stern. After a short time we rang our bell and ported the helm, as we thought she was coming too near, the steamer still showing only her port light. When close to the bow the steamer's helm was starboarded, and she was across our bow. A collision was rendered inevitable. The order was given to back our afteryards, but before the braces could be let go the two vessels came in collision, the Lochearn striking the steamer amidship. The ships immediately separated. We threw our afteryards aback; half the crew then shortened sail, and the remainder cleared away the port lifeboat. The carpenter, being at the pumps, reported that the ship was making no water, and then went forward and found the bowsprit gone and bow smashed completely in, but the collision bulkhead was apparently uninjured. A boat from the steamer Ville due Havre then came alongside, containing an officer and four men. I asked if the steamer was much injured. He said she was injured, but did not say she wanted assistance. As no signals of distress were made by the steamer, I thought at the time that the boat was sent to render us assistance, but while talking to the officer I saw the steamer apparently settling down, and lowered the port lifeboat at once in charge of a second officer and four men, who made towards the sinking ship. Our cutter and starboard lifeboat were then cleared away, and in a few minutes despatched to the scene of the catastrophe, their only guide being the cries of the drowning people, the steamer having disappeared. We kept our boats out till daylight, until every one floating among the wreck was picked up. We succeeded in saving 31 persons out of 500, a large proportion having gone down with the steamer. The Ville du Havre only floated about 15 minutes after being struck." Captain Robertson then proceeds to give an account of his sailing in with the Trimountain during that Saturday, and transferring the steamer's passengers and crew to her with the exception of Messrs. Cook and Weiss, and one of the steamer's firemen, who was injured. He then gives an account of his struggles to attempt to save his vessel. He had to secure his foremast and foretopmast, the stays being gone; his bow was knocked in right down to the fore-foot, so that the security of the vessel depended entirely upon the safety of the bulkhead, without the protection of which the Lochearn must have sunk as rapidly as the steamer. Endeavours were made to shove up the bulkhead front of the main hold; the jury bow, spars, and sails were constructed in the compartment to protect the bulkhead. The weather, however, proved very unfavourable, gales prevailed, and the vessel was obliged to be left to roll in the trough of the sea, as directly she was brought head to the sea the strain of the water rushing in threatened to sweep away the bulkhead and all its supports. The vessel was trimmed afterwards, but leaks broke out in the bulkhead, and matters became so bad by the morning of the 28th ult. that the crew refused to stand by the vessel any longer, when all on board were transhipped to the British Queen. When the British Queen left the Lochearn, the latter had eight feet of water in her after-hold. She had not been able to make any headway, but in sixteen days she had drifted more than 110 miles to the northeast. The officers and crew of the Lochearn all agree in denouncing the conduct of some of the officers and crew of the steamer as very discreditable. The officers and crew of the boat Captain Robertson speaks of in his report, never attempted to return to assist in rescuing their fellow voyagers. Shortly after the arrival of that boat another boat brought the captain and second captain of the steamer, with one lady on board. Neither of these parties bore traces of having been overboard. The French officers walked the deck while both their boats remained alongside the vessel. At length a gentleman who spoke French remonstrated with the captain, who proceeded to the ship's side and gave some orders, but the only effect was that the boats' crews pulled off from the ship's side a few yards, and there remained on their oars. The crew of the Lochearn still on board remonstrated very strongly, and the chief mate threatened to fire on the boats' crews unless they went to assist. The cries for help were fearfully audible. Eventually a French boat was seized and manned by an English crew, and pulled to the wreckage. To only one of the steamer's boats' crews is accorded the honour of having taken an active part in rescuing. The Lochearn when she collided was under all plain sail, and drifted rapidly to leeward. While the sail was being reduced, this gave her boats a heavy pull to windward, which, added to the steamer not promptly showing distress signals, rendered their arrival late, and increased the regret that the steamers boats had not remained by their vessel to assist. The Lochearn's crew was provided for by the honorary agent of the Shipwrecked Mariner's Society, and forwarded to their homes.

THE WHITE MAN'S GRAVE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE WEST COAST.]

The following interesting letter descriptive of Sierra Leone was written by our correspondent before he reached the "seat of war":—

What a charming spot this is! How charming, on this day at least, is the climate! It is an old belief that consumption selects the best loved of womankind, the gentlest and the most amiable, for its victims. Even so the fever which decimates the population of this shore appears to choose for itself the fairest scenes. Where distant mountains rise most purple, where smooth seas creep without a ripple to the sand, where green is greenest and vegetation most diversified, where grass is like an emerald, and flowers blow free, there look for clustering graves. There is not a scene to which wide travel has introduced me more soft, more pleasing, than the view of Sierra Leone from the barracks. The town does not lie flat, though it clusters along the shore, and wide creeks or broken river dells divide it. The palm-thatched huts which shelter its 14,000 souls have tones of softest brown, and between their lines are grassy tracts, twelve yards in width, scarred with red sand. The huts stand in rows, but behind each is a little orchard, bright with banana trees, olive-green with mangoes, and shadowed by great tamarinds, cocoa palms, cocoanut trees, and bread-fruit. The principal streets are avenues bordered by large leaved trees, and in the narrower ways a ceaseless crowd of people comes and goes, brilliant in colour, noisy, laughing, chaffering and capering, each soul intent on making itself admired, or at least conspicuous. Small open shops without visible door or shutter, line the street, on the rails of which are displayed handkerchiefs of silk and cotton, gaudy always in hue, dross stuffs, rubbishy bright ornaments, and all the showy trash by which the guileless Ethiopian is ensnared. Along the roadway, in front of the shed, a line of women squat with little open baskets of dried fish before their knees or heaps of fruit and vegetables. As in the West Indies, so here, every soul puts up something to trade, and nearly all the same articles. Yet somehow the little world exists not too miserably. How it can be so I have often wondered, for the eternal laws of nature seem to be against the possibility of profit; perhaps, as all the stock in trade of these small merchants consists of eatables, they each consume their own supply at nightfall, and so creep on through life profitless, purposeless, but unalterably merry. I am pleased to find that the native taste of these black people has successfully resisted the attempt to clothe them in European fashion. No object is more ludicrous to view than a negro gorgeously attired in our dress, and none more hideous than a black woman in a bonnet and gown. Decency is regarded in Sierra Leone; but it is possible to fulfil all the requirements of modesty without introducing more than one article of our wardrobe. A loose gown reaching to the knees, a brilliant handkerchief round the head, a string or two of beads, and a few ornaments to tinkle and flutter, make a costume for both man and woman, most picturesque and useful. Amongst groups thus attired the jacket and trousers, the tight frock, the hat and bonnet of Europe—all infamously dirty—seem merely to contend for the prize of supreme ugliness. But other fashions are seen in Sierra Leone. Stalking like a Bedouin through the crowd, with scornful mien and scowl, passes a tall Mandingo in long blue robe, wide sleeves, light sash, turbooush, and rattling charmsy No need to ask the faith he boasts. In every country of the Eastern world you may recognise the swaggering gait and scowling eye. A moslem indeed is the Mandigo, of whose tribe there are some thousands here, dwelling by themselves on the far side of a ravine where washerwomen cluster, dance, and sing with most improper gestures, amongst the pebbles at the bottom of a lovely valley lined with soft ferns, creeping plants of fleshy leaf and golden-flowering cassia; where great cocoa palms spring from the sides, their polished grass-green leaves glittering against the olive background of the mangoes and the rough fingers of the bread-fruit. I met an Arab also in robes of silk and woven gold. He carried a little spear, adorned with fluttering tufts of silk. Behind him came a half-score of Mandingos, sullenly respectful to a white face when consecrated by the faith of Islam. But I would not be unjust to these black Moslems. By all accounts they confine their fanaticism to mere looks, and are as quite and peaceful when left alone as good citizens should be. It is impossible to avoid a comparison of them with the Christian negro, and in appearance they undoubtedly are superior.

I was particularly anxious to learn tidings of the German missionaries who have been so long prisoners in Coomassie, and with that object I paid my first visit to the Bishop. In the course of breakfast I had much pleasant conversation with his Lordship, who, however, could give but little news about the war. He appeared to think that the project of a Fantee confederation on the Gold Coast had been injuriously treated by our authorities, conceiving that it might have proved of no small service in this attack of the Ashantees, had it been carried out, but the vacillation of our conduct had spoiled the maturing scheme. After the arbitrary repression by Governor Salmon, who summarily sent the chief promoters to prison for conspiracy, came the system of Governor Pope Hennessy, who patronised the Fantee chiefs so far that they actually demanded a large sum of money for the purposes of the federation. This was of course refused, and the project fell through, the consequence of which was that the descending Ashantees found their enemies, as of old, a mere disunited group of villages and tribes. I asked Dr. Cheetham whether he feared, as do some, that the ultimate result of this war might be the withdrawal of England from West Africa. He replied that the thought had not occurred to him. I asked what had been the loss of life in Sierra Leone during the epidemic of this year. He belived it to have been sixteen in a population of about one hundred white persons. This, however, was amongst the residents only on shipboard. There had been a great mortality this year all along the coast. I observed that, as it was stated to me, the merchants of those rivers not under English protection, excepting such as the Consul and cruising men-of-war could give, did not at all desire to be brought under authority. They found the laws of human nature, self-interest, common sense, and mutual jealousy quite sufficient to secure their safety and their interests; that such troubles as those of the Ashantee and Fantee quarrel could not affect England were she untrammelled by any protectorate. The Bishop replied that he was not able to discuss this matter from purely interested views. He conceived that England and America had been gifted by Providence with great qualities and opportunities for a special purpose—the benefit of the human race; and from a higher motive than commercial interest, he should protest against the withdrawal of England from the prosecution of her duty. I inquired whether there was danger to the people of Sierra Leone—mostly Christian, and partially civilised—from any pagan race of conquerors like the Ashantees. He replied that he did not much fear invasion. Was it, then, a fact that the proselytes we had obtained at such an awful expenditure of life, and such a vast cost of money, could not be trusted to retain their faith if left to their own government? He answered that the experiment would not be justifiable. In regard to the missionaries of Coomassie, I learned that they had lately been allowed partial liberty, with the permission to preach. They are both German Protestants, and are married. There is also a Frenchman confined with them, of whom no tidings have been heard these many months. From the Bishop's pleasant dwelling, embosomed in fine trees, where one always hears the wash of the waves upon the cliff below, I walked through green lanes and grass-grown streets to Government House in the sun. It was terribly hot, but a fresh breeze cooled the hill where Mr. Berkeley has his residence. This is a handsome building, very large and airy inside, with verandahs and bay windows, which make it quite picturesque. His Excellency had no better information than other people here, and perhaps he has much less of it. By the last mail not a line had reached him. He was disinclined to believe the alarming rumours of an Ashantee advance which are circulating with full credit in the town. Learning that I wished to see the King of Elmina kept prisoner here, he very kindly sent a servant with me to his residence in the house of the Government interpreter, Mr. Lawson. I found the advantage of this courtesy on arrival, for the King is most properly forbidden to hold converse with any one who could give him news from the Gold Coast. Mr. Lawson's is a small two-storied house, approached, like most of its class, through a high stuccoed archway in the little court-yard. Within a dozen natives stood or lounged on every step of the narrow wooden staircase which leads from the outside to the upper floor, one or two squatted on the little landing, and apparently to guard the interior were half-a-dozen more, all tall fellows, clad in long blue gowns. I understood that these were retainers and gossips of the captive king. Mr. Lawson did not chance to be at home; but I was received by a courteous assistant, black of course, who informed me of the rules to be observed in addressing his prisoner. A moment after entered the king—a superb savage. He wore no ornaments. His dress consisted of a snowy cotton cloth, falling in stately folds from shoulder to ankle. A finer specimen of the human animal I never saw. His height is unusual, and his port most majestic. In age I should take him to be thirty years or so, black as black can be, with large resolute eyes and glistening teeth. He shook hands, and sat in a low chair over against me. "Why are you here?" I asked by way of opening the conversation. "Me no sabey," he replied with an angry display of eyes and teeth. "Same he always say," observed our quiet interpreter. "He does not know what he has done?" I asked. "No", explained the prisoner, "no man tell me; black man ask bad man, true what they say Englishman no ask me. I no sabey what I done, no sabey why take me away from my people." "Who accused you?" I continued, but the interpreter's services were necessary for this long word. "He say men talked behind his back to Colonel Harley at Cape Coast, and then the soldiers came and took him away from his town and people, that all." "What men, black or white?" "Black," answered the interpreter; and "Black, black," exclaimed the King, with such suppressed fury in his expressive face that I felt a sincere pity for those enemies of his, supposing his savage majesty should get loose—such a fierce, clever, cruel face has he, and such a supple, leopard-like body. Colonel Harley would need no better justification of the arrest than just that glance of the prisoner.

From the accounts we hear at this place Sir Garnet Wolseley's recruiting has been unfortunate hitherto. On the Gambia he was unable to raise one man. Lieut. Gordon, of the 93rd Highlanders, has been disappointed in getting but 150 volunteers among the Kossus of Waterloo, about twenty-five miles from this place up the river. We are to have the pleasure of taking aboard eighty of these wild fellows. The folks of Sierra Leone will be sincerely glad to be rid of them, for they have been making the tropic night unbearable with dances in the street, and yells, songs, and tummy-tumming. I must do our allies the justice to say that no worse charge is brought against them, and that they are believed to be good fighting material, but very wild. Of the recruiting amongst the Houssas we have no news. Sierra Leone itself has contributed nearly 500 men, mostly volunteers, for the transport service, and of fighting men something between one and two hundred, from whom, indeed, no great feats of bravery are expected. The head of the sailors' Mission has just informed me that all the rowdies and objectionable people of the town have gone to Cape Coast. You are much better informed than any one here as to the actualstate of things; but the impression is prevalent in this place that Sir Garnet has not, nor can reasonably expect more than two thousand men to repell the new invasion, exclusive of his white troops, and including the West Indian Regiment. Sierra Leone has only half a company of black soldiers with one officer. In the fine barracks, situated above the town, where these fifty men dwell, are kept the few prisoners whom we have hitherto captured. The people of the town call them Ashantees, but they lay no claim to that proud title. I find them to be Secundee men—mere rebels. The King of Elmina never took the oath of allegiance, and he refuses to do so now. The King of Secundee did so, and then began fighting. Negroes of a low type are these prisoners, short of stature, with stupid and repulsive features. Amongst the seven, when I visited them, was the king—what a contrast was he to the savage monarch of Elmina! I saw on this occasion a little grizzled fellow with a stubby white beard. His prison home is with a fellow "king" in a hut up the mountain. This little decrepid sovereign is learning to read and write, together with his martial subjectsat under tuition of a tiny negro boy, armed with those dreadful implements, as it must seem to these poor savages, a square of slate and a pencil. Most amusing it was to see the child's impatience at our interruption of the lesson, as he rather a pretty boy, very bright-eyed, and with a skin like satin. As we left he sapped his slate imperiously, and the grey-bearded pupils shipped their cloths over their shoulders—uncovered for respect to us, as their custom is—and settled down to the juvenile task.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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